The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2253. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Complete Returns of the Late Election.

We are enabled this morning to publish a correct list of the principal Municipal officers elected on Tuesday. Robert T. Hawe, the Opposition nominee for Comptroller, has a majority, as we stated yesterday, of 13,781 over Purser, and of 1,235 over both the Democratic candidates. The Governor of the Almshouse elected is Mr. Brushingham, Republican; and Mr. Townsend, the Tammany nominee, has received the next highest number of votes. In the Board of Aldermen the Democrats have a majority, but in the Councilmen the majority is in favor of the Opposition. A very great majority of the new School Commissioners are in favor of having the Bible in our Public Schools.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

	Counties.	Oper.	Purser.
Robert T. Hawe, Opposition	31,855	43,516	11,416
Geo. H. Purser, Fus. Dem.	18,049		
Step'n P. Russel, Anti-Tam.	11,916	40,965	10,921
Totals	61,705	84,109	22,339
Hawe majority over Purser, 13,781.			
Hawe majority over Purser and Russel, 1,995.			

THE VOTE FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

Brushingham, Republican	16,998
Townsend, Tammany	15,561
Lynch, Anti-Tammany	14,357
Wagner, American	12,027
Total vote	56,933
Brushingham's majority over Townsend	1,237
Brushingham's majority over Lynch	2,531
Brushingham's majority over Wagner	4,931

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Henry Smith, Rep.	10.	John Lyncs, Rep.
2.	John Clancy, Dem.	11.	Wm. J. Peck, T. D.
3.	John T. Henry, T. D.	12.	Fus. D. Sedgwick, Dem.
4.	Thos. Stephens, Dem.	13.	Chas. Wilmot, Opp.
5.	John H. Brady, Rep.	14.	John J. Bradley, Dem.
6.	Michael Tuomey, Dem.	15.	James Owens, Am.
7.	George Starr, Rep.	16.	Thos. McSpedon, Dem.
8.	Thos. W. Adams, Dem.	17.	Henry W. Genet, T. D.
9.	R. L. Darragh, Rep.		

Democrats	10
Opposition	7
Democratic majority	3

Members elect in Recess. Those holding over in Italics.

In the First District the contest was a close one between Smith, Republican, and Enright, Anti-Tammany. We have not yet received the figures.

In the Fifth District Brady's election is claimed by a plurality of 1,500 votes.

In the Seventh District George Starr, Republican, has also a plurality of *over* 1,000 votes.

In the Ninth District Robert L. Darragh has been elected by a small majority.

In the Eleventh District Wm. J. Feck, the Tammany candidate has a majority of 326 votes over Reed, Republican. The former polled 1,633 votes, the latter 1,459. Connolly, Anti-Tammany, received 1,140, and Hall, People's candidate, received 946.

In the Thirteenth District there was a close contest. The votes are not yet thoroughly canvassed.

In the *Fifteenth District* the election of James Owens, American, is claimed by 200 majority.

In the *Seventeenth District* there has been a close fight. Genet, however, Tammany Democrat, is the successful candidate.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Dist.		Dist.	
4—	Geo. F. Bickford, T. D.	6—	Abraham D. Lent, Opp.
	Wm. H. Bulteel, A. T.		W. Lansbeer, Jr., Rep.
	Jas. D. Estare, Rep.		George Ross, Rep.
	J. A. Tipper, T. D.		James Ingram, Rep.
	Morgan Jones, T. D.		Charles Suear, Rep.
	James Jones, Opp.		Frank Ottarson, Rep.
5—	Chas. G. Cornell, U. D.	7—	Chas. W. Decker, Opp.
	Benj. T. Rhodes, U. D.		Hamlin Babcock, Opp.
	Thos. G. Hall, Opp.		Daniel Townsend, Rep.
	John F. Egbert, Opp.		Jas. McAdam, Rep.
	John McConnell, T. D.		W. H. Valentine, Opp.
	Samuel Weeks, Rep.		Ira A. Allen, Opp.

Opposition	11
Democrats	7
Opposition majority	10

In the *Fourth District*, composed of the First to the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards, Morgan Jones, Tammany, *received 5,909 votes. The other Democratic* candidates polled as follows: A. J. McCarthy, Union, 4,416; J. A. Tipper, Tammany, 5,042; F. C. Gilmore, Anti-Tammany, 4,005; Wm. O'Shea, Anti-Tammany, 3,666; Harris Bogert, Anti-Tammany, 4 002; Wm. H. Bulteel, Anti-Tammany, 4,737; George P. Bickford, 5,696; of the Opposition candidates James D. Estare received 4,976; James Jones, 4,501; J. W. Forbes, 4,027; S. W. Chatterton, 2,106. The remaining candidates polled votes very much below these figures. From the Second, Third, Fifth and Seventh Wards there is still a district from each in which the canvass is incomplete.

In the Fifth District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the following are the votes of the Democratic candidates: Chas. G. Cornell, Union, 4,346; Michael Smith, Tammany, 3,885; Benjamin T. Rhodes, Union, 4,191; Edward Costello, anti-Tammany, 3,339; John McConnell, Tammany, 3,606; John Van Tine, Tammany, 64; Michael Dalton, anti-Tammany, 1,153. The votes for the principal Opposition candidates were: Thomas G. Hall, Union, 3,36 1; John F. Egbert, Union, 3,665; Wm. E. Duryea, Republican, 3,619; Oliver S. Powell, Republican, 3,921; Andrew Craft, Union, 3,699, and Samuel Weeks, Republican, 3,673. The remaining candidates made no show worth mentioning. Two Districts in the Eleventh Ward, *four* in the Thirteenth, and *seven* in the *Seventeenth*, are still to be heard from.

The returns from the Sixth District are still too incomplete to publish.

In the Seventh Council District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, the Opposition votes are as follows: Decker, 4,547; Babcock, 4,256; Townsend, 4,179; McAdam, 4,105; Valentine, 4,119; Allen, 4,662. The highest Democratic votes are those of Armstrong (Tammany,) 2,670; and Freer, also Tammany, who polled 2,609. There are two Districts in the Twenty-second Ward, four in the Twenty-first, three in the Twelfth, one in the Nineteenth, and two in the Twentieth Ward, still to hear from.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Wds.	MEMBERS ELECT.	HOLDING OVER.
1.	Chas. M. Cay, As. T. D.	John O'Grady, Dem.
2.	Jas. Watson, U. D.	J. A. Timpson, Dem.
3.	R. S. Gould, Opp.	Hugh G. Crozier, Dem.
4.	C. J. Dougherty, T. D.	Thos. Fitzgerald, Dem.
5.	Wm. B. Eager, T. D.	J. M. Tuthill, Opp.
6.	Michael Begg, U. D.	Richard Barry, Dem.
7.	W. D. Andrews, Opp.	Daniel Coger, Opp.
8.	Wm. Tucker, Opp.	Wm. Bloomfield, Opp.
9.	Jas. W. Farr, Rep.	C. E. Gildersleeve, Opp.
10.	Joel W. Mason, Opp.	Daniel Slote, Dem.
11.	Chris. Metzger, Jr. D.	Geo. White, Dem.
12.	R. O. Glover, U. D.	A. J. Williams, Dem.
13.	A. G. Reynolds, Rep.	A. H. Brummel, Opp.
14.	Andrew H. Green, T. D.	Andrew L. Bryne, Dem.
15.	E. C. Benedict, Rep.	Richard Warren, Opp.
16.	Wm. R. Stafford, Opp.	Robert A. Adams, Opp.,
17.	Sam. Cantrell, Rep.	James Cushing, Opp.
18.	Wm. Fairman, Opp.	Wm. E. Curtis, Opp.
19.	Terence Farley, U. D.	Mich. McCole, Dem.
20.	R. J. Waterbury, T. D.	Oliver H. Lee, Opp.
21.	John Davenport, Opp.	Lafayette Ramsey, Opp.
22.	Wm. H. Doherty, U. D.	James Mariner, Opp.

Democrats	20
Opposition	24
Democratic majority	4

A very large majority of the Board are in favor of the Bible in Public Schools. Probably not one member would directly oppose it after the late expression of public sentiment.

THE DELAWARE RESERVE.—A rumor is afloat, says the *Leavenworth Herald*, that the Delawares are about to form another treaty, and cede a large portion of their valuable lands to the Government. How it originated we do not know. We understand that a delegation visited upon the chiefs of that tribe for the purpose of seeking information on the subject, and that they were granted permission by those chiefs to go on the Reserve, cut timber, and lay foundations. We have this from good authority, and such being the case, we are inclined to believe that something will shortly be done in regard to that Reserve. The Government has been endeavoring to form a treaty with the Delawares for some time, but hitherto without success. The only obstacle was the price, the Indians refusing to accept the offer of the Government. The Delawares now see the necessity of selling the large body of land which is but little benefit to them at present. White men are continually cutting timber and hauling it off to saw-mills along the line. This of course is injuring the land, and unless the Delawares make a treaty soon, large bodies, in some localities, will soon be stripped of all timber, and be of but little value. All efforts to arrest the depredations of the white men have proved unavailing. The advent of a new treaty is anxiously looked for by importunate of persons who are desirous of making claims upon the land. All that portion of the Reserve west of the Missouri line already claimed, and squatters are continually moving forward to protect those who have already made claims.

Land Office Frauds.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES HERMANOTT—LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND EMBARRASSMENTS—SETTLEMENT OF SUPERIOR CITY—A CONTROVERSY, AND SECRETARY M'CLELLAND'S ADJUDICATION OF IT—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S REVERSAL OF THAT JUDGMENT—ITS CONSEQUENCES—LAND-STEALING RAMPANT—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENTRY OF SUPERIOR CITY—THE LAND OFFICE REVEALS THE LAW OF THE LAND—A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUPERIOR CITY, WIS., Thursday, Nov. 25.

I am hooked here for another Winter, but fortunately with no fear of starvation this time. We have been most successful the last Summer in our Agricultural labors. The clay soil about here has proved marvellously fruitful, and where we expected little or nothing it has turned out huge potatoes that almost dissolve under the steaming process, and open as white as the inside of a cocoa-nut; mammoth turnips, as good as turnips can be; cabbages of enormous size; and cauliflowers, that queen of vegetables, weighing as much as a child a year old. There is no reason to fear for the future of this country, now that we can show such vegetable products, and talk of our gardens as well as of our mines, forests, furs, and fisheries.

We are not without our excitements here, too; though we have no model artists, or theatrical exhibitions, to treat our friends with. But our little city is now in a state of commotion produced by causes which often agitate frontier life, and sometimes reach the great center with their echo or reverberation. The Land Office is the great point of interest to frontier men, and the land law is the only jurisprudence save Lynch law, in which we are particularly interested. And as we have no means of reaching the great Federal legislature, through our local Presses, we are always glad of an opportunity to be heard through the Atlantic organs, which are heard all over the country, and strike a note which the wind takes up and carries not only to San Francisco, but up here to the mouth of the St. Louis River, the hereafter great local point of Pacific and Atlantic intercommunication.

Five or six years ago a few American pioneers—stalwart backwoodsmen, undertook to select a town site out here, and *did* select one in good faith, and with clubs and muskets in hand fought off from their premises a gang of Indians who were claiming to preempt it as "American citizens." The Indians, however, were backed up by a Canadian white man by the name of Bonsor, and some of the great speculators who were engaged in another town enterprise alongside here, and this "Indian war" was protracted in the local and general Land Offices some two or three years, when Mr. M'CLELLAND, then Secretary of the Interior, made a final adjudication of all the legal questions involved in the controversy, and sent it back to the Land Office to ascertain and apply the facts to the law as settled, on great deliberation by himself and Mr. CUSHING.

Meanwhile the original settlers and occupants maintained their adverse possession against the Indians and all the world, and expended a good deal of money in erecting buildings and a pier, and in cutting out streets and in laying out their town, and in carrying on their litigation, which was by no means inexpensive. M'CLELLAND'S determination of the law in their favor encouraged them to go on and incur additional expenses; and they parted with divers interests in the town site, some by assignment to persons who advanced money, and some by sale on quit-claim to persons who covenanted to make improvements. They made application to the proper office to enter the site, and nobody objected but the Indians—and the Indians were nowhere. So things stood when the case went back to the General Land Office, and to Mr. Secretary THOMPSON. The worthy Secretary, for some cause altogether unaccountable, adopted the extraordinary (and under the decision of the Supreme Court *illegal*) course of reversing the final judgment of his predecessor *in this very case*, (an exercise of power entirely unheard of in a case of mere private right,) and of rejecting the claim of the original occupants and settlers, though it was not contested, on the ground that it *perhaps might be contested* by somebody who had a better right.

You may well imagine that this decision excited no little astonishment here. All the land stealers looked upon Superior City as vacant ground. They thought the men who selected and settled the town site were outlawed, and had no interests. Some supposed that the Land Office would put the ground up at auction. A chap by by the name of SWINBURN came on here fresh from the General Land Office, and undertook to lay Sioux scrip on the whole site. Another—one JOHN GRANT—made application to preempt a portion of the site—and, what is the most remarkable feature about this business, GRANT was permitted to enter it as a preemptor, though it was notoriously a selected town site, and in the adverse possession of town claimants half a year before GRANT ever saw it. This outrage created a great excitement for a small place. The Register, Mr. DANIEL SHAW, excuses himself by saying that he was *almost expressly ordered* by HENDRICKS to issue the certificate to GRANT, but this we do not believe in these parts. SHAW is clever, and covers his tracks, but nobody here supposes that the Commissioner over countenanced such a gross violation of a public statute, without a motive. And what motive *could* the Commissioner have?

But, besides these movements, one of the Indians—REY by name, who was defeated as one of the claimants by preemption—is now seeking to locate his Chippewa scrip on the town-site, and it is supposed *that the same influences which urged him as an* American citizen will support his claim as an Indian. A white man by the name of KINSBURY, encouraged by the disregard of law exhibited by the local office, has made a claim on another part of the town-site. This purports to have originated in the *fourth* year of a litigation between the town claimants and the illegal preëmptors, and is supposed to be stimulated and encouraged by the Register.

Subsequently to his original rejection of the town-site claim, Mr. Secretary THOMPSON issued instructions to permit the entry, and the County Judge made application on the 16th instant, under the law of the United States, May 23, 1844. On this being known, some of the persons heretofore claiming under the original settlers and occupants (who had selected the town and paid all the expenses of the settlement) came together and formed an organization as a city, under a recent law of Wisconsin, the object of which their declare to be to secure to *themselves* a title from the United States to the lots they specially occupy, and to sell the balance to defray *their* expenses in entering and allotting the land! The men whose rights vested under the *absolute* decision of Secretary M'CLELLAND, and who did all that they could do to enter the land, and paid the money for it more than two years ago,—the men whose "respective arrangements" the statute of 1841 recognizes and was designed to protect,—these men are all ruled off the course, and the men claiming *under* them have conspired to divide the land and its proceeds among themselves.

Of course these iniquitous and illegal proceedings are all within the reach of the Courts—but they are the legitimate consequence of Mr. LEAH THOMPSON'S repeal of so much of the Preëmption Law of 1841 as excludes from preëmption those portions of the public lands that have been "*selected* as the site of a city or town." Mr. THOMPSON has overruled all his predecessors, all the Attorneys-General, all the local offices, all the lexicographers, and the English language generally, by deciding solemnly that "selection" does not mean "selection," but means something else—so more particularly nothing at all. Because, says he, if adverse "*selection*" excluded a preëmptor, then a preëmptor might be excluded by a false allegation of selection! Was there ever such an angel since Dogberry's time? The Secretary has discovered an equally effective "dispensing power" with that of King JAMES of blessed memory, and one which his brethren in the Cabinet may very efficiently, if Congress does not look into the subject and fix some limit to it. For now, not only the Secretary, but the Commissioner, and the Register and Receiver all think that they are at liberty to treat the repeal by the Secretary as an effective nullification of the law of the land.

If Congress would suppose their leisure a little by looking at these land office operations on the verge of civilization, they would strike a *chasm* of corruption. Let them open the books and call for the documents, and see what Dr. T. EVAN SEARLES, late Register at the Willow River District, says of his predecessor and successor, Mr. JOHN A. HARRIS, and then ascertain by what mysterious influence the latter has been appointed, and foreseen transferred to Superior. Let them find out what Receiver DEAN said of Register SHAW, and what Register SHAW said of Receiver DEAN, and why SHAW was dismissed and why SHAW was reinstated. It will be rare fun for somebody. The country ought to know something about the Land Office, and such an investigation as this would enlighten the country very materially. I hope it will be made, and that the country will learn how it is that more land has been entered in this district by Indians, foreigners and quitters than by qualified preëmptors, and all for the benefit of a few favored speculators.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Commencement of the Warren Senator Douglas—The Admission of Oregon—The Naval Depot in North Carolina—Political Scandal—The Tariff—The President's Mexican Policy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. BUCHANAN insists upon the removal of Judge DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, and the impression to-day, is, that it will be done, and GREEN, of Missouri, promoted to the position. The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS do not object to his removal. It will benefit him, in their impression. It is understood that if the attempt thus to override Judge DOUGLAS should be persevered in, to-morrow there will be a grand row. Mr. GREEN is himself bitterly opposed to the movement. Gov. BROWN of Mississippi, will denounce it.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has prepared to report, on the first opportunity, a bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. There is apparently no opposition to the measure.

Secretary TOUCEY will issue an order to the Board of Examiners to report without further delay on the sites for a Naval Depôt of Construction in North Carolina. The rich coal and iron mines in Chatham County indicate that as the favorite spot. An attempt will be made to unite with this depôt the national foundry authorized by Congress.

There is a bit of political scandal afloat, which, if true, is likely to place the President and one of his prominent supporters who has fed liberally at the public crib, in a rather unfortunate predicament before the public. I do not feel justified in stating names until I get the facts more completely in my possession. The statement afloat is that a gentleman, to whose share had fallen a little governmental patronage, *on calling for his profits from the party stand*ing between him and the Executive, was informed that several thousand dollars of the sum legally due him had taken wings, *the President having ordered it to be expended in influencing certain State elections!* Mr. BUCHANAN clearly is of opinion that "there's no use of *having* friends if you can't use them."

Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends in the Pennsylvania delegation are very much incensed at Speaker ORR for having determined to make the Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, knowing, as he does, that that gentleman dissents from the views of the President upon the Tariff question, which in due course must be referred to that Committee. They think the President ought to have had sufficient influence with an Administration Speaker to secure at least the courtesy of having a Chairmanship representing his peculiar views.

It is evident that the President's views upon foreign policy with respect to Mexico, are to command a very general support among the Administration men. Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, is also irretrievably committed to the President upon this point, for you will remember that in his speech last year against the Walker fillibusters, he declared himself unequivocally in favor of "National grand larceny," although hostile to a petty grade of the same offence.

A bill to prohibit Polygamy is pending in the House having been reported during the last session by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. There is reason to hope that it will be taken up at an early day, when we shall see who are in favor of interfering with the eminently "domestic institution" in the Territory of Utah.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The bill which was introduced by Mr. QUARLES, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, to secure the construction of a central Pacific Railroad, provides for branches from two points on the navigable waters of the Missouri River; one opposite to Iowa, and the other opposite to Missouri—the two branches to converge and unite within 200 miles of the Missouri River, and thence run to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The usual appropriation of the alternate sections within six miles are to be appropriated, and Government is to appropriate to the contractors $12,000 a mile, to be reimbursed to the Government in transportation of mails and military stores. The construction to be offered by the President to the best bidder, as proposed by Senator GWIN's bill.

This plan starts at the outer rim of our present railroad connections, and terminates on the navigable waters in the centre of California population. It is claimed that it would be equally convenient to Slave and Free States, convenient to the North and South, and convenient for connections with all our Pacific Territories. It would follow the emigrant route up the Platte, through Utah, and be about 1,500 or 1,600 miles long.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which was revived for the purpose of its consideration.

W. P. KIRKLAND, a planter of Nicaragua, who has just arrived in Washington, is the gentleman on whose authority the Mobile *Register* lately asserted "the Nicaraguan Government would not permit the passengers by the White-Stebbins steamer to pass through the country, and that it determinedly resolved not to allow that company to have the transit." Mr. KIRKLAND, however, in conversation with friends here, says that the statement requires a qualification to the following effect: When the steamer reached Nicaragua, the agent, Mr. CHILDS, called on the Government, when he was informed that he, as an individual merely, might carry the passengers through, but that this could not be done by virtue of the White-Stebbins contract, which the Government of Nicaragua considered inoperative, and the alleged ground of non-fulfillment of its conditions; and further, that General JANES was in the United States endeavoring to contract with other parties for the exclusive right of the transit, and that in the event of his failure, arrangements would be made to throw open the route to competition, the Government to demand a passenger tax. Mr. KIRKLAND says, and his statement is corroborated by another resident of Nicaragua, that the country is in a wretched and unsettled condition, the people being in constant fear that General WALKER and his followers are hovering in the neighborhood. The American and British vessels were at all the accessible points to prevent the landing of the 'fillibusters.' No symptoms of outbreak among the natives were manifest, nor was it known there was any party ready to make common cause with the invaders. But few persons from the United States were in that country. Those settling there in good faith are not molested, but those actuated by a contrary motive soon understand their room is better than their company.

Sailing of Fillibusters.

DEPARTURE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FROM MOBILE—THEY ARE FIRED INTO BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The schooner *Susan*, Capt. MARSH, sailed from this port yesterday, with 140 passengers and well provisioned, but without a clearance, on pretence of being bound on a coasting voyage. Before reaching Mobile Point, she was overhauled by an armed boat from the cutter *McClelland* and stopped. The passengers on board the *Susan* threatened the cutter man with violence, and refused to allow them to board her. Our Collector is awaiting instructions from the Treasury Department. Much indignation is manifested by the fillibusters and their friends.

The Government spy—WRIGHT, of Ohio—left the city very suddenly, on discovering on the part of some disposition to administer to him a coat of tar and feathers.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Susan*, with the Nicaragua emigrants, went to sea last night. The cutter *McClelland* fired into her, but no damage was caused. Lieutenant WEEKS, of the cutter, remained on board the *Susan* "as a guest."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Quaker City* has arrived here with California dates of the 29th ult., received via the Tehuantepec route. She brings 60 passengers.

Business continued to improve at San Francisco.

Eight ships had arrived there during the fortnight from Atlantic ports. [Mem.—Our New-Orleans Correspondent does not give us the names of any of these vessels.—New-York Ed.]

The ship *Lucas* from Victoria, bound to San Francisco, has been wrecked on Fakenow Island, and fifteen lives lost. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult. for Panama, had $2,250,000 in specie and 300 passengers.

The steamship *Hermann*, from New-York for San Francisco, was spoken on the 21st ult. within one day of port.

The mails hence for San Francisco via Tehuantepec, touched their destination in eighteen days, indicating a detention of sixty hours in Acapulco.

The Isthmus was in good condition.

Two thousand letters had been sent from San Francisco by the Overland Mail.

Pain Jonnson, tried at San Francisco, for killing his antagonist in a duel, had been acquitted.

The United States frigate *Merrimac* sailed from Honolulu on Oct. 23.

A cargo of tea had arrived at Honolulu from Boston, in good order.

Twenty-seven Arctic whalers had also arrived at Honolulu with 27,000 barrels of oil.

News from New-Mexico.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The New-Mexican Mail with Santa Fé dates of the 16th ult., reached Independence on the 5th inst. The news is unimportant. A letter from Mr. FORT, dated Albuquerque, giving a summary of the Navajo war, closes with the following language: "The cry is for men—volunteers must be called out. I hear no dissenting voice to this anywhere."

Lord Bury at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

A meeting was held here to-day in relation to the proposed Railroad through the provinces. Lord BURY was present. The proceedings were harmonious. Satisfactory speeches were made by the leaders of both parties, and resolutions passed approving Lord BURY's views. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Lord BURY leaves for Canada *via* Fredericton on Saturday.

Loss of Steamer Ed. Howard.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The steamer *Ed. Howard*, from New-Orleans for Nashville, sank on Saturday near Gaines' landing. She had a cargo of sugar and coffee. The boat and cargo were valued at $160,000. No lives were lost.

Directors of the New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

At an election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad to-day, the *entire* Board of last year was unanimously rechosen, with the exception of CHARLES H. RUSSELL in place of JOHN D. WELLS.

The Prince Albert Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

Dispatches left at the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, will be forwarded from this port per steamer Prince Albert to Europe.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL's Line, arrived last night, (the 7th inst.,) having been detained by fog.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Bible in Public Schools.

A special meeting of the Board of Education, was held last evening, Commissioner NEILSON in the Chair. The School officers of the Twenty-second Ward *reported bids for furniture for a school-house* in 44th street, which, together with an appropriation asked for the purchase of a piano, amounted to *over* $4,475 75. On the understanding that the piano was *intended for the primary department*, a motion to strike out the appropriation for the piano was made, but finally adopted.

A motion to appropriate $4,000 for water-heating school No. 10 was referred.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, complaining that the rules classifying teachers were not observed, was referred.

A communication was received from J. B. Auld, the Mayor's private secretary, transmitting by request of the Mayor a communication from the Fire Wardens, to the effect that Primary School No. 19, East Twenty-fifth-street, was in a dangerous condition, one of the walls having fallen already. The communication was referred.

An application for means to fit up apartments for colored orphan scholars, was referred.

A bouquet man sent in a bill of $36 for flowers furnished to teachers and scholars two years ago. Mr. A. H. GREEN was anxious to know how many bouquets had been furnished; and how many were those known as "cabbage heads." Mr. DAVENPORT would inform the Board that Mr. GREEN was a member of the Committee and contracted for the said bouquets. Mr. GREEN denied it, and Mr. DAVENPORT withdrew the charge. After some further debate the subject was laid on the table.

The matter of the award of the contract for building a new school-house in the Fourth Ward to Messrs. Manns, Sankey & Brady by the School Officers, came up again, and after having been debated at considerable length, was referred back.

The report of the Committee in relation to the use of the Bible in the Public Schools, which was published in the TIMES a few days ago, to the effect that, while the Committee were of the opinion that the Board had not the power to compel the reading of of the Bible in the schools, its reading should be earnestly recommended, was presented by Mr. BERGHOLZ.

Mr. MCKEAN desired that the matter should be acted upon immediately, because he had been charged with a good deal of dodging in the matter.

Mr. BERGHOLZ moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the subject was well understood by every member of the Board, and as he did not believe any advantage would be derived from further discussion, he moved the previous question. But, as there was a desire to discuss it, he withdrew it.

Mr. MCKEAN said he had been talked of a great deal in connection with the matter. Some gentlemen had got up a report in which his name was prominent, and scribblers had written about him. He never had figured very much in this matter. He had once voted against laying the subject on the table on a former occasion, and members of the Board would remember that he stated that if the case came up for a local Board, and he was a member, he would certainly vote against putting the Bible out. He would there readily vote against putting it out; but in the Board of Education he thought there was no power to do anything in the matter. He wished a vote might be taken without further unnecessary delay. There were but few schools in which it was not read, and where it was not, he believed it had been put out with the consent of the parents of the children attending those schools. But before going further he wished to call attention to a statement in the *Herald*, in which gentlemen were put down as "no Bible men" who had all their lives endeavored to live up to its precepts themselves and to observe them to the best of their ability. Mr. MCCULLOCH then further advocated a vote upon the matter. He desired to amend the preamble in the report by inserting, Whereas, the Board "has not the power to direct," it recommends, &c.

Mr. NEILSON, who had left the Chair, said he rose for the purpose of dissenting from most of the allegations of the report. He believed that it was inexpedient for this Board to part with any power that had been given by recognized authority. He believed the Board had full power in the matter, and thought the laws warranted him in that belief. He held that there was no section that restricted the Board from directing the reading of the Bible, as that was not a sectarian book. If the Bible were a sectarian book, then the Board had no right to put it in the schools. But as it was generally admitted it had perfect power in the matter. It was easy to say they had no power in the matter—it was very convenient sometimes. He had no sympathy with those who were clamorous on the question of reading the Bible, who did not read it themselves, and who would as soon try for the Koran if they could gain their ends by it. He favored the reading of the Bible in the schools, because he believed a healthful moral and religious training more necessary to make children grow up good citizens, and therefore he was desirous that the Bible should be read in all our schools. He believed the Board had the power; and, believing that, he thought it was the duty of the Board to compel the reading of the Bible.

Dr. RANNEY hoped the matter would be carried to the Courts. It was a matter that lawyers would have no interest in, and could decide. He thought he had an easy day; and for the purpose of sending it there he was prepared to move that a portion of the report be referred to the Counsel to the Board, with instructions to bring suit in the Courts, to test the question as to the power of the Board to direct the reading of the Bible in the schools. He was not afraid that any of the schools would be abandoned in the event of the passage of the resolution. He felt called upon to say what he thought was right in the matter. He knew the Bible was not read, although it was not read. He knew, however, that there was no intolerance; and if it was in the true spirit of toleration that he took the position he had taken in the matter. Some time ago it was generally understood that the question of reading the Bible in the Schools was all right, except with the Board. In order to satisfy himself on that point, he had called upon several prominent Israelites, and had learned from them that they had no objection to the Bible being read, by way of opening the schools, and believed the resolution should be passed, and then if there were any who were not satisfied they would seek out a residence.

Dr. WILLIAMS thought the speech of the Hon. Mr. BRADY indicated a doubt as to the inclination of the Board to have the Bible read. He believed they were all Christian men, and Bible-reading men. Tell you, they had taken oaths to sustain the laws of the State, and if they did not conscientiously believe they were giving them power in the matter, they would be violating those if they attempted to compel the reading of the Bible. The law said, "It shall not be competent for the Board to decide what version, if any, should be read," which, to him, indicated that it was not competent the Board should have anything to do in the matter at all.

Mr. LEGGETT said the Board of Education was the central power in the school system, and if that took no power to decide what books should be read, he would like to ask what power a more local Board could have in the matter.

Mr. CRANMER was opposed to the adoption of the report. He would not undertake to censure any man for his opinions. He held that all were equally entitled to respect. He believed the Board had the power to direct the reading of the Bible, and he was ready to vote to that effect.

Dr. RANNEY thought the easiest and best way to have the matter settled was to let it go to the Courts.

Mr. LEE, notwithstanding all that had been said, could not see that the law gave the Board the power to direct or observe the reading of the Bible in the schools. He was sorry therefore that it should be used in every school.

Mr. EXERMAN thought there was no necessity for him to say anything more. He had spoken often on the subject, and his views of the matter, as a lawyer, were well known. He could speak as strongly as any gentleman in favor of the Bible, if that were necessary, but he did not think it was at that time. But he would say a word on one point. He thought there was infinite wisdom in what the Chairman of the Committee had said. If gentlemen were so clear as to the intention of the Legislature, that body would assemble in a few days, and why not let that competent body settle the question, without taking it into the Courts. They could have it settled that way without putting lawyers and scholars out of their schools during the cold Winter, who had nothing to do with the matter, and were not responsible in any way for it. It showed his moral sense to have it reasoned that the schools should not have their exercises stopped in the schools, until the legal school question should be settled through the Courts. If the Legislature intended that the Board should have the power to compel the reading of the Bible; and as there was no difference of opinion on that point, why was it not the best course to ask the Legislature to say plainly what they did mean? He hoped the Legislature would act in the matter with sincerity, and that the question might be settled during the first two weeks of the session. In the matter of reading the Bible, he believed in saying to a man, the plate is a good book, take it and read it. He did not believe in going to him with the Bible in one hand and a bayonet in the other, and saying you must read it. In conclusion, he wished to know whether they were to go to the Courts or to the Legislature. If they wanted legal opinions, they could get them without having the matter paraded in the Courts.

Mr. WARREN had testified for his colleagues, believing that he was right, but yet he would vote for the resolution that would bring the case before the courts; as there he thought the question could be settled finally.

Mr. GRAHAM had failed to find any authority in the law for enforcing the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

The question was then called for on Dr. RANNEY'S resolution as amended by Mr. NIMMO.

Mr. CAMMANN offered a resolution to have the plans of the others, to the effect that the Board elect a Committee of three to employ counsel to prosecute a case in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board has the legal power to compel the reading of the Bible in all the Schools, or not. The Board received it as a substitute, by a vote of 19 to 6.

Finally, at near 12 o'clock, a motion to adopt the report of the Committee was lost by a vote of 11 to 16, and then the Board adjourned.

Arrival of Senator Douglas in New-Orleans.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME BY MAYOR SMITH AND THE HON. PIERRE SOULE—RESPONSE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From the New-Orleans papers of Dec. 5.

The Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS arrived at the levee about 7½ o'clock last night, on the steamboat City of Memphis, which had been delayed several hours beyond the time at which he had been expected to arrive on the river. His arrival was heralded with a grand salute, and a large crowd were on the levee to welcome him. As soon as the boat had reached the wharf, Mayor SMITH and the Committee of the Common Council appointed for the purpose, with a number of citizens, among whom we observed the Hon. PIERRE SOULE present, went on board to receive the *distinguished visitor* the hospitalities of the city which he briefly but gracefully acknowledged.

The worthy Senator landed in a few minutes after wards, and at once proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, loudly cheered and followed by the crowd.

Immediately after his arrival at the hotel, Mr. DOUGLAS was led to the front of the portico by Mayor SMITH and Mr. SOULE. The crowd in the street at this time filled every inch of space between Camp-street and Gravier street, and the portico itself was packed as closely as possible, even to the narrow ledge outside of the railing in front.

He was introduced—and the introduction was acknowledged by a thundering hurrah—by the Mayor, who addressed him briefly as follows, in tendering the hospitalities of the city:

Mr. DOUGLAS: In the name of the people of New-Orleans, I tender you a hearty welcome, and offer you the freedom of the municipality of the South, and hope you will remain with us a month or more to enable all our citizens to greet you, not as a partisan, but as a citizen of our common country, who has won their admiration by his bold and noble defence of the Constitution.

The Mayor then stepped back, and PIERRE SOULE appeared. Mr. SOULE came to present an address of members of the Citizens' Committee, and, on account sensitive of the Committee, addressed the city's guest as follows:

SENATOR DOUGLAS: As Chairman of a Committee appointed from among your political friends and others, I tender you, in the name of that Committee, and of those friends, a hearty welcome, and ask leave to place in your hands a letter expressive of sentiments which they hope will meet with your approbation, and of which they hope you will with confidence, be your pleasure to answer. We had wished to have you as our guest exclusively; but the municipal authorities, impelled by the feelings of this whole community, having evinced a desire to claim you as such, we have gladly surrendered to them the enjoyment of an honor which, from the delicate manner in which it was sought, could not but be as flattering to you as it is grateful to ourselves. Be at home among us. You are in the midst of men who know how to appreciate the exalted character, the indomitable firmness and the great political ability and talent you have so gloriously displayed in the defence of a statement dear to their soul as the maintenance

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—To-day.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 644, 647, 648, 692, 697, 700, 718, 737, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Westminster*, which has been reported as passing Sandy Hook, arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and will not probably arrive here [illegible] o'clock this morning. She brings advices four days later than those received by the steamship Baltic.

The Liverpool Market was reported dull and declining. The prices of Cotton in Liverpool and Manchester were reduced [illegible] on the week's sales. Breadstuffs were also dull and declining. Consols were at 89¾@94 for both money and account.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City* at Philadelphia, we have dates from Cincinnati to the 30th inst., and Louisville to the 29th. There was a considerable fall in the Ohio River at Cincinnati, but only [illegible] inches in Louisville. The weather was very unfavorable for the season.

Business in Cincinnati was reported dull, and there was a general complaint of the scarcity of money. Exchange was unsettled, and the rates of discount were [illegible] per cent. per month. Gold was quoted at 1 per cent. premium, and Sterling Exchange at 9 per cent. discount. Flour was dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 barrels at $5 75@6 for superfine, $6@6 25 for extra, and $6 50@7 for family brands. Wheat was dull and declining, with sales of 2,000 bushels at $1 40@1 45 for white, and $1 30@1 35 for red. Corn was dull and declining, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 70@72c. Oats were dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 bushels at 45@46c. Rye was dull and declining, with sales of 500 bushels at 90c. Barley was dull and declining, with sales of 500 bushels at $1 10@1 15. Pork was dull and declining, with sales of 200 barrels at $16 50@16 75 for mess, and $15@15 25 for prime. Lard was dull and declining, with sales of 100 barrels at 9½@10c. Bacon was dull and declining, with sales of 100,000 pounds at 7½@8c for shoulders, and 10½@11c for clear sides. Whisky was dull and declining, with sales of 200 barrels at 20@20½c. Hogs were dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 at $3 50@4 for light, and $4 25@4 50 for heavy. Receipts, 1,000. Cattle were dull and declining, with sales of 200 at $2@3 50 per 100 lbs. Receipts, 500.

Business in Louisville was reported dull, and there was a general complaint of the scarcity of money. Exchange was unsettled, and the rates of discount were [illegible] per month. Gold was quoted at 1 per cent. premium, and Sterling Exchange at 9 per cent. discount. Flour was dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 barrels at $5 75@6 for superfine, $6@6 25 for extra, and $6 50@7 for family brands. Wheat was dull and declining, with sales of 2,000 bushels at $1 40@1 45 for white, and $1 30@1 35 for red. Corn was dull and declining, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 70@72c. Oats were dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 bushels at 45@46c. Rye was dull and declining, with sales of 500 bushels at 90c. Barley was dull and declining, with sales of 500 bushels at $1 10@1 15. Pork was dull and declining, with sales of 200 barrels at $16 50@16 75 for mess, and $15@15 25 for prime. Lard was dull and declining, with sales of 100 barrels at 9½@10c. Bacon was dull and declining, with sales of 100,000 pounds at 7½@8c for shoulders, and 10½@11c for clear sides. Whisky was dull and declining, with sales of 200 barrels at 20@20½c. Hogs were dull and declining, with sales of 1,000 at $3 50@4 for light, and $4 25@4 50 for heavy. Receipts, 1,000. Cattle were dull and declining, with sales of 200 at $2@3 50 per 100 lbs. Receipts, 500.

At the regular meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, held last evening, Mayor Wilson presiding, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Clerk, Charles Hoffman; Treasurer, Thomas Hall; Counsel, Joseph Corbin; Collector, Thomas Hall; Assessors, Thomas Hall, Jacob Hoffman, Jr., and Thomas Hall; Surveyor, Thomas Hall; Engineer, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Streets, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Water Works, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Buildings, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Parks, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Schools, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Charities, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Health, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Police, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Fire Department, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Fire Department, Thomas Hall; Commissioner of Public Fire Department

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING
at which time the following distinguished celebrities will appear in their most favorite specialties:
MR. JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
MR. JAKE KILRAIN,
MR. PATSY COGAN,
MR. JOHN DONOHUE,
MR. JOHN FLANNERY,
MR. JOHN McCAFFREY,
MR. JOHN McCAULEY,
MR. JOHN McCLOSKEY,
MR. JOHN McDONALD,
MR. JOHN McGLORY,
MR. JOHN McGUIRE,
MR. JOHN McKAY,
MR. JOHN McKENNA,
MR. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
MR. JOHN McMAHON,
MR. JOHN McMANUS,
MR. JOHN McNAMARA,
MR. JOHN McNULTY,
MR. JOHN McQUADE,
MR. JOHN McSWEENEY,
MR. JOHN McVEIGH,
MR. JOHN McWILLIAMS,
MR. JOHN MEAGHER,
MR. JOHN MEEHAN,
MR. JOHN MEEKER,
MR. JOHN MEIGHAN,
MR. JOHN MELLON,
MR. JOHN MERRIGAN,
MR. JOHN MILLER,
MR. JOHN MITCHELL,
MR. JOHN MOLLOY,
MR. JOHN MOONEY,
MR. JOHN MOORE,
MR. JOHN MORAN,
MR. JOHN MORGAN,
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
MR. JOHN MORRISSEY,
MR. JOHN MOSHER,
MR. JOHN MULCAHY,
MR. JOHN MULDOON,
MR. JOHN MULHOLLAND,
MR. JOHN MULLANEY,
MR. JOHN MULLEN,
MR. JOHN MULLIGAN,
MR. JOHN MURPHY,
MR. JOHN MURRAY,
MR. JOHN MYERS,
MR. JOHN NAGLE,
MR. JOHN NEILSON,
MR. JOHN NELSON,
MR. JOHN NEVILLE,
MR. JOHN NEWCOMB,
MR. JOHN NEWMAN,
MR. JOHN NICHOLS,
MR. JOHN NOLAN,
MR. JOHN NORTON,
MR. JOHN NOWLAN,
MR. JOHN NUGENT,
MR. JOHN O'BRIEN,
MR. JOHN O'CONNELL,
MR. JOHN O'CONNOR,
MR. JOHN O'DONNELL,
MR. JOHN O'DONOGHUE,
MR. JOHN O'HARA,
MR. JOHN O'KEEFE,
MR. JOHN O'LEARY,
MR. JOHN O'NEIL,
MR. JOHN O'NEILL,
MR. JOHN O'REILLY,
MR. JOHN O'ROURKE,
MR. JOHN O'SHEA,
MR. JOHN O'SULLIVAN,
MR. JOHN O'TOOLE,
MR. JOHN OWENS,
MR. JOHN PALMER,
MR. JOHN PARKER,
MR. JOHN PARKINSON,
MR. JOHN PARRY,
MR. JOHN PATTERSON,
MR. JOHN PAUL,
MR. JOHN PEARCE,
MR. JOHN PEARSON,
MR. JOHN PECK,
MR. JOHN PENDERGAST,
MR. JOHN PERKINS,
MR. JOHN PETERSON,
MR. JOHN PHILLIPS,
MR. JOHN PIERCE,
MR. JOHN PIERSON,
MR. JOHN PITCHER,
MR. JOHN POLLOCK,
MR. JOHN POOLE,
MR. JOHN POTTER,
MR. JOHN POWELL,
MR. JOHN POWERS,
MR. JOHN PRATT,
MR. JOHN PRENDERGAST,
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
MR. JOHN PRESTON,
MR. JOHN PRICE,
MR. JOHN PRINCE,
MR. JOHN PURCELL,
MR. JOHN QUAIL,
MR. JOHN QUEEN,
MR. JOHN QUIGLEY,
MR. JOHN QUINLAN,
MR. JOHN QUINN,
MR. JOHN RADCLIFFE,
MR. JOHN RAFFERTY,
MR. JOHN RAMSEY,
MR. JOHN RANDALL,
MR. JOHN RANDOLPH,
MR. JOHN RANKIN,
MR. JOHN RAPHAEL,
MR. JOHN RAYMOND,
MR. JOHN REDDY,
MR. JOHN REED,
MR. JOHN REEVES,
MR. JOHN REGAN,
MR. JOHN REID,
MR. JOHN REILLY,
MR. JOHN REMINGTON,
MR. JOHN REYNOLDS,
MR. JOHN RHODES,
MR. JOHN RICE,
MR. JOHN RICHARDS,
MR. JOHN RICHARDSON,
MR. JOHN RICHMOND,
MR. JOHN RIDGWAY,
MR. JOHN RILEY,
MR. JOHN ROBERTS,
MR. JOHN ROBERTSON,
MR. JOHN ROBINSON,
MR. JOHN ROCHE,
MR. JOHN ROCHESTER,
MR. JOHN ROCKWELL,
MR. JOHN RODGERS,
MR. JOHN ROGERS,
MR. JOHN ROLLINS,
MR. JOHN ROONEY,
MR. JOHN ROSE,
MR. JOHN ROSENBERG,
MR. JOHN ROSS,
MR. JOHN ROWAN,
MR. JOHN RUSSELL,
MR. JOHN RUSSELL,
MR. JOHN RYAN,
MR. JOHN SAMPSON,
MR. JOHN SANDERS,
MR. JOHN SANDERSON,
MR. JOHN SANFORD,
MR. JOHN SAUNDERS,
MR. JOHN SAVAGE,
MR. JOHN SAWYER,
MR. JOHN SCHAEFER,
MR. JOHN SCHMIDT,
MR. JOHN SCHNEIDER,
MR. JOHN SCHOFIELD,
MR. JOHN SCHROEDER,
MR. JOHN SCHULTZ,
MR. JOHN SCHULZ,
MR. JOHN SCHWARTZ,
MR. JOHN SCOTT,
MR. JOHN SEARS,
MR. JOHN SEAVER,
MR. JOHN SEIBERT,
MR. JOHN SELLERS,
MR. JOHN SEXTON,
MR. JOHN SHANNON,
MR. JOHN SHARKEY,
MR. JOHN SHARP,
MR. JOHN SHAW,
MR. JOHN SHEA,
MR. JOHN SHEARER,
MR. JOHN SHEEHAN,
MR. JOHN SHEPARD,
MR. JOHN SHERIDAN,
MR. JOHN SHERMAN,
MR. JOHN SHIELDS,
MR. JOHN SHIPLEY,
MR. JOHN SHOEMAKER,
MR. JOHN SHORT,
MR. JOHN SHUTE,
MR. JOHN SIMMONS,
MR. JOHN SIMPSON,
MR. JOHN SINCLAIR,
MR. JOHN SLATTERY,
MR. JOHN SLOAN,
MR. JOHN SMALLEY,
MR. JOHN SMITH,
MR. JOHN SMYTH,
MR. JOHN SNEDEKER,
MR. JOHN SNYDER,
MR. JOHN SPENCER,
MR. JOHN SPRAGUE,
MR. JOHN STANLEY,
MR. JOHN STANTON,
MR. JOHN STARK,
MR. JOHN STEARNS,
MR. JOHN STEELE,
MR. JOHN STEPHENS,
MR. JOHN STEVENS,
MR. JOHN STEWART,
MR. JOHN STILLWELL,
MR. JOHN STOCKTON,
MR. JOHN STONE,
MR. JOHN STORY,
MR. JOHN STRONG,
MR. JOHN SULLIVAN,
MR. JOHN SUMMERS,
MR. JOHN SUTHERLAND,
MR. JOHN SWEENEY,
MR. JOHN SWIFT,
MR. JOHN TAYLOR,
MR. JOHN TEMPLETON,
MR. JOHN THOMAS,
MR. JOHN THOMPSON,
MR. JOHN THORNTON,
MR. JOHN TIERNEY,
MR. JOHN TIMMINS,
MR. JOHN TOBIN,
MR. JOHN TOMLINSON,
MR. JOHN TOWNSEND,
MR. JOHN TRACY,
MR. JOHN TRAINOR,
MR. JOHN TRAVERS,
MR. JOHN TUCKER,
MR. JOHN TURNER,
MR. JOHN TYLER,
MR. JOHN VALENTINE,
MR. JOHN VAN BUREN,
MR. JOHN VAN CLEVE,
MR. JOHN VAN DYKE,
MR. JOHN VAN HORN,
MR. JOHN VAN NESS,
MR. JOHN VAN NOSTRAND,
MR. JOHN VAN WYCK,
MR. JOHN VANDERBILT,
MR. JOHN VANDERPOOL,
MR. JOHN VANDERVOORT,
MR. JOHN VANDEWATER,
MR. JOHN VANDYKE,
MR. JOHN VANHORN,
MR. JOHN VANNESS,
MR. JOHN VANNOSTRAND,
MR. JOHN VANWYCK,
MR. JOHN VARICK,
MR. JOHN VAUGHAN,
MR. JOHN VERNON,
MR. JOHN VICKERS,
MR. JOHN VINCENT,
MR. JOHN WADE,
MR. JOHN WAGNER,
MR. JOHN WAKEFIELD,
MR. JOHN WALDRON,
MR. JOHN WALKER,
MR. JOHN WALLACE,
MR. JOHN WALSH,
MR. JOHN WARD,
MR. JOHN WARNER,
MR. JOHN WARREN,
MR. JOHN WASHINGTON,
MR. JOHN WATERS,
MR. JOHN WATKINS,
MR. JOHN WATSON,
MR. JOHN WEAVER,
MR. JOHN WEBB,
MR. JOHN WEBBER,
MR. JOHN WEBSTER,
MR. JOHN WELCH,
MR. JOHN WELLS,
MR. JOHN WEST,
MR. JOHN WESTCOTT,
MR. JOHN WHALEN,
MR. JOHN WHEELER,
MR. JOHN WHITE,
MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD,
MR. JOHN WHITEHOUSE,
MR. JOHN WHITFIELD,
MR. JOHN WHITLOCK,
MR. JOHN WHITMAN,
MR. JOHN WHITNEY,
MR. JOHN WHITTAKER,
MR. JOHN WHITTEMORE,
MR. JOHN WIGGINS,
MR. JOHN WILCOX,
MR. JOHN WILDER,
MR. JOHN WILEY,
MR. JOHN WILKES,
MR. JOHN WILKINS,
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,
MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
MR. JOHN WILLIS,
MR. JOHN WILSON,
MR. JOHN WINDSOR,
MR. JOHN WINTER,
MR. JOHN WISE,
MR. JOHN WOLF,
MR. JOHN WOLFE,
MR. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOHN WOODRUFF,
MR. JOHN WOODS,
MR. JOHN WOODWARD,
MR. JOHN WRIGHT,
MR. JOHN YATES,
MR. JOHN YORK,
MR. JOHN YOUNG,
MR. JOHN ZIMMERMAN,
MR. JOHN ZIMMERMAN,
MR. JOHN ZIMMERMAN

MUSICAL BOXES.

WERLEIN'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 106 Chatham-st., near Bowery.

MUSICAL BOXES,
WITH
HARMONIETONES.

GRAND PIANO
FORTE,
HARMONIPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES, with
MUSICAL CYLINDERS,
PARLOR CABINET ORGANS,
FLUTINA,
ACCORDEON.

Also, a large assortment of Musical Boxes, with Cylinders, playing from 2 to 12 tunes, at prices ranging from $10 to $100

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]